

THE MAN

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PRICE ONE CENT.

MR. RUSH AND THE UNITED STATES BANK. LETTER TO MR. RUSH. MIDDLEBURY, April 25th, 1834.

Hon. Richard Rush,

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, citizens of Addison county, in the State of Vermont, were appointed, at a public meeting, holden at this place on the 17th instant, by those opposed to the recharter of the Bank of the United States, to transmit to you the subjoined resolutions, adopted at said meeting:

Resolved, That this meeting entertain the highest respect for the personal and public character of the Hon. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, and that we regard the frank and fearless manner in which he seconds the efforts of the people to resist the usurpations and corruptions of the United States Bank, as reflecting the highest honor on him as a patriot, and entitles him to the thanks of his countrymen.

Resolved, That a Committee of eight citizens of this county, be appointed by this meeting to address a respectful letter to the Hon. Richard Rush, and solicit from him his views in relation to the policy of rechartering the present Bank of the United States, and whether a renewal of this vast monied power, after it has boldly entered the political arena, attempted to corrupt the Press and wage war with the Government, would not be dangerous to the peace of the country and the safety of our free institutions; and whether, in his opinion, the pressure which has been so severely felt in the money market in our principal cities has resulted from the removal of the public deposits, or from the conduct of the Bank of the United States; and whether, in his opinion, a return of the deposits to that institution, without a change in the course pursued by the Bank, would materially tend to relieve or exacerbate that pressure; and whether the late vote of the Senate of the United States, censuring the President for the removal of the deposits, is warranted by their constitutional powers."

The undersigned, in common with many of their fellow citizens, have watched the progress of the Bank of the United States with intense anxiety. They have seen its struggles for a recharter convulsing the country to its centre, and bringing in its train dismay and distress among large portions of the commercial community; while the whole land has been filled with the bitterest calumnies against the most distinguished citizens of our common country, who entertain opinions adverse to the renewal of this powerful monopoly. They have seen the United States Senate descending from what they conceive to be its high duties and becoming accusers instead of judges, and establishing a precedent of a most alarming character. Living far removed from the principal scenes of commercial activity, we have but limited means of ascertaining the real causes of the pecuniary distress which has existed for a few months past. Desirous of obtaining correct information, and acting thereon to the best of our judgment, for the best good of our common country, and for the preservation of our free institutions, relying upon your candor and political intelligence, and well knowing that your public duties have made you intimately acquainted with the operations of the Bank of the United States, and its power for good or for evil; the meeting which has charged us with the duty of addressing you, and ourselves individually, will be highly gratified if you will favor us with your opinions in relation to the subjects embraced in the accompanying resolutions.

We are, with sentiments of the highest respect, your friends and fellow citizens,

E. W. JUDD,
SILAS WRIGHT,
JOHN MORTON,
ASAHEL PARSONS,
WM. B. SUMNER,
CHARLES LINSLEY,
BENJ. MINER, Jr.,
C. C. WALLER.

MR. RUSH'S REPLY.

SYDENHAM, near Philadelphia, }
May 26, 1834.

Gentlemen,—I received your letter of the 25th of last month, embodying a copy of two resolutions adopted shortly before its date at a public meeting of citizens of Addison county in Vermont, opposed to rechartering the Bank; the first of which demands my special thanks, as being in terms than which none could be more cordial or obliging. Coming in a manner so unexpected and spontaneous, it is doubly grateful. Your second resolution asks my views on the points following:

1. Whether the recharter of the present Bank of the United States, "after it has boldly entered the political arena, attempted to corrupt the press and wage war with the government, would not be dangerous to the peace of the country and the safety of our free institutions."

2. Whether the pressure in the money market "has resulted from the removal of the public deposits or from the conduct of the bank; and whether a return of the deposits without a change in the course pursued by the bank, would materially tend to relieve or mitigate that pressure."

3. Whether "the late vote of the Senate of the United States censuring the President for the removal of the deposits, is warranted by their constitutional powers."

Upon subjects so much discussed before the country as the above have been in official and all ways, I almost dread to enter; for fear of tediousness; but as you are pleased to ask my opinions, I will give them with the candor every citizen should exercise when thus invited. The nature of your communication is a proof, that although the subjects may have lost their novelty, they have not, in your eyes, lost their interest; nor have they in mine. On the contrary, so blended are they with the highest considerations of public policy, so fruitful have they been of strife, and so big do they still seem with it, that appeals are but the stronger to the public duty of every citizen, to contribute his mite, is called upon, towards the right understanding of them.

1. I am of opinion that the recharter of the bank would, in the words of your resolution, be dangerous to the peace of the country and the safety of our free institutions. I think so for your reasons. The bank has entered the political arena. Not to see this, would be blindness. Its friends do not, in effect, deny it; but say that if it did go there, it was from necessity, not choice, and with no other object than to defend itself against attacks. I regard the plea as unsound. It puts the bank in a position not given to it by the law, or existing in the nature of things. It starts in error, and gives a bad direction to what follows. It confounds first elements. The attacks meant, are those contained in the President's veto and other state papers from that source. The President is not the whole government; but he forms the executive branch. He represents the nation in that branch. He is likewise a co-ordinate branch of the legislature. The concurrence of a former President, was requisite to the law creating the bank. It was an act of duty if he thought such an institution necessary. The veto of the existing President was not less an act of duty, if he, in turn, thought that its charter should cease. And is it for the bank to consider this constitutional opposition, an attack? If so, it assumes to prescribe a course for the government. It assumes to pass sentence upon its acts of indisputable authority. It undertakes, as your resolution remarks, to wage war with the government. Hence the very newspapers of Europe, as our own, are, at this moment, from what is too obviously the fact, speaking of a war between our government and the bank.

There is something novel in this fact. To have produced it, principles and feelings fundamentally wrong, must have been at work. Where, will be the purpose of my search. It ought not to have happened, that a banking company could have raised itself

to a condition of such coequality with the government of a great nation, or any of its branches. It is disparaging to its dignity, to its authority, I add emphatically to its safety. The last is struck at, if ever to be threatened with the hostility of an overgrown moneyed institution planted in the heart of the land. Neither the passions, nor even the just interests, of such an institution, ought to have so dangerous a sphere open to them, on the plea of self-defence, or any plea. Its sphere may be a very useful one, if it keep within it; but it is a sphere totally different. It is business-like, not war-like. The plea is an aggravation. It is deceptive. It has a first blush of justice before those unable or unwilling, to exert thought; but not the least reality of justice. The dangers that lurk under it, ought to awaken the whole nation; and would, but that so large a portion of it feels the power, or cowers under the influence of the bank. Thirty-five millions of dollars clad in corporate armor, ought not, under any given or possible circumstances, to be seen as a party belligerent defending itself against the government, or any part of it. What is to be the consequence of such doctrines? How far is it to go? Let sober minds answer. If the Bank may fight the President, it may, on the same ground, fight either house of Congress; that is, whenever it deems itself attacked by either, whether through the adverse report of a committee, adverse resolutions, or otherwise. It may fight any of the public departments. It may fight the whole government conjointly, as any part separately. The plea is utterly inadmissible; the spectacle an outrage. We have so plunged into error after error upon this subject; we are so steeped in influences as enfeebling to intellect as reproachful to patriotism and wounding to public pride, that the mind must rouse itself from its stupor, to get back to first truths. The remarkable state of things I am to deal with under your letter, never could have happened but for the perilous growth of strength, and still more rank progress of vicious notions and practices in the bank; which, if not effectually checked, will bring upon this country a state of political and social debasement not to be contemplated but with dismay and disgust. The bank has its rights; but they are those of an official servant. Now, although a servant may claim the enforcement of all his rights as strictly as the master may his, the two things are essentially different—a distinction of which the bank's whole conduct has marked supreme disregard.

The famous resolutions of its directors, one of which authorised the preparation and circulation through the press of "such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to its nature and operations," I hold to have been in the highest degree bold and unlawful. The language is imperious. Communicate information to the people! as if speaking from authority; as if, like a co-ordinate power entrenched in the state, it was about to execute a trust of delegated sovereignty! The very word seemed appropriate to coming elections. The bank was created for no such ends. The avowal of them, is an affront to the whole country. It was created, so far as the government was concerned, to be the mere servant of its Treasury; the mere agent of its revenue officers. This was the primary, the sole motive to its creation. So far as the stockholders were concerned, and that their interests might be collaterally promoted, it was privileged to do the ordinary business of banking. In both cases, it was subject to the many and jealous restrictions contained in the law. To enlighten the people, through the press, on the nature and operations of banking, or on the nature of its own operations, is among none of the powers granted to it. It is derivable from none, by any rational or equitable implication. It is in conflict with the entire purpose and spirit of the law, no less than written guards visible in so many other respects. It is notoriously in conflict with contemporary opinions and feelings in the nation. It was not without travail, that that law passed. Many obstacles were to be removed, many doubts to be obviated, many

anxieties to be tranquilized. The illustrious head of the government who finally gave it his sanction, had ancient and heavy scruples to vanquish. The claim suggested is perfectly new. It is destitute of all shadow of excuse. It is as unnecessary as dangerous. In the calmest mood of investigation, it is difficult to say if it be most preposterous and offensive. If the bank, indulging its own theories of its own immutability, had taken fire at state papers constitutionally emanating from one branch of the government, if these must be considered attacks, there was defence enough in the state papers issuing from other branches. Each being published under public authority, and thus necessarily circulated, might well have stood, for purposes of justice, merely one against the other. The stockholders or directors were also at liberty, as other citizens, to write or print what they choose in their individual capacities, using their own funds. But, if, the pretension to prepare (mark the word) and circulate "*documents and papers*," as corporate acts, and with the corporate funds, had been set up when the charter was applied for, who does not see that it would have met with instant reprobation? Who does not see, as the committee of ways and means have justly remarked, that it would have been fatal at once to every hope of obtaining one? Its friends would quickly have disavowed the pretension. Its opponents would have scouted it. Yet, when the government directors protested against a usurpation so unexpected, it may be added without undue strength, so astounding, what do the managers do? They show defiance. They resolve that it shall be followed up with renovated vigor, and for indefinite periods. Here is a temper sufficient, it might have been supposed, to awaken the reflecting. Never was more signally illustrated the principle of power adding to itself. The claim is one which the bank, at the time of its origin, or in the days of its weakness, would never have dreamed of making. It knew too well the sensitiveness of Congress to any thing that might have started the bare possibility of such an institution ever going into the political field at all, no matter what the purpose or provocation. It knew too well what had been said, whether rightfully or not, of the old bank, to run the most remote hazard of exciting fears which, more than any other cause, prevented the renewal of that expired charter. To be told that local banks spend their money freely on contingent objects, is no answer. It is confounding all distinctions. It is like the bank transacting business with less than seven directors as a board, though it is made a "*fundamental*," article in its charter, because local banks act on similar principles. The national bank was for national purposes. Its notes being receivable every where for demands of the nation, gives them (nothing else would) circulation every where. Hence their restricted or abundant issue makes, for the time being, money scarce or plenty through the nation; in other words affects its whole currency, its whole property. And hence the wisdom of Congress in providing that so vast a discretion should not be exercised but by a competent number of the directors. Yet, the analogies of state banks in their business, are to be held up as guides for such an institution, against the words of its charter, and the national objects in granting it?

The defenders of the bank treat these extraordinary resolutions as nothing. They take post upon their innocence. It is the only resource left to them. They would compare things the most unimportant, with things the most momentous. Let us hear in a word what their ground is. They allege that stationary, for example, must be purchased for the bank; and would there be harm in the board passing an order to that effect, although they did not accompany it with any appropriation or limit for the sum? Stationary! and is the common sense of the nation to be so dealt with? The purchase of paper and account books might well enough indeed be ordered, without limiting the sum. But who so wanting in perception as not to see, that, under the resolutions in question, ANY THING may be done in the way of employing and paying the press? that no line would or could be drawn between the "*information*" to be written down and disseminated through the country, and political matter that would run into it? that the whole country might thus be flooded with partizan publications, of every drift and hue, according to the temper of the pens employed? All this is evident. It is scarcely hidden under the surface. Accordingly the positive proof corresponds with the inevitable anticipation. Those who have read Senator Benton's speech, and other speeches, may see what description

of "*documents and papers*" were prepared and circulated. The resolutions were an entering wedge, wide enough to admit every thing. Fifty thousand dollars actually expended under them, with a justification of their principle, and the admission that there was no stint to the appropriation for carrying them into further, and, it may be added without the slightest exaggeration, boundless effect, is the most alarming fact that has occurred in our history. Its direct tendency is to CORRUPT THE PRESS OF THE NATION. There is no getting rid of this conclusion, if we consult reason. The more we reason, the more the conclusion binds. The premises are not too narrow. They are ample; most abundant. All that men want, to achieve the greatest possible results in the physical world, is a grapple or hold in the first instance. So in the moral world. So, most especially, with the press; the workings of which may be so intense, so amazing, when once a pass is opened to the right lever. The Bank, armed with the principle embedded in these resolutions, is essentially enabled to gain over this most potent of all engines in a popular government, to its own purpose, whatever it may be. The mind must pause, to estimate the mischief which here bursts upon it. It must give itself up to reflection, to survey the consequences which may ultimately flow to the destiny of the nation. If, even now, we see that it pollutes social life, if even now it exhibits the degrading spectacle of elections, from a President's to a Constable's, marshalled under bank and anti-bank tickets, throughout vast portions of our territory, what may it not arrive at in future? I do not suppose, far from it, that all presses that defend the bank, do so from enlistment in its service; but amid the din and fury which prevail, who can doubt that much comes from sordid inducements supplied by this institution? What observer of the ordinary springs to human action, so asleep in this instance? what imagination so incredulous under proofs so glaring and probabilities so vehement? But by the principle explicitly maintained, any sums may be expended as freely as any hitherto, for hunting down a President like a counterfeiter, and so, follows from it, unavoidably, all others who oppose the bank. Is not this giving up the whole dispute? Is it not fearful ground taken by the bank, and as true as fearful, and as presumptuous as true? Any citizen who will escape from the shackles of the bank, place himself in a position to look at it, as incontestible facts really warrant, and then listen to the dictates of a right judgment, may see enough to appal him. Such was the effect of these facts upon me, who had formerly been the Bank's friend; such their irresistible effect.

We hear of the respectability and purity of the directors as a guarantee against danger. I wonder at such an argument. It is unworthy of thousands who inconsiderately give into it. It marks forgetfulness of all safe principles in public affairs. It marks forgetfulness, we may hope, of the true character of the American people. It is like the Bank's plea of self-defence for going to war with the Government. It is specious, but will not bear an instant's examination. It goes to show the cloud of error that seems to have darkened all sides of this discussion. When the country put its reprobation on the sedition law, was its doom averted by the personal characters of those who upheld it? I allow to the Bank Directors every respectability; but is any higher claim to be made for them, than for the Bayards, the Rutledges, the Harpers, the Traceys, the Sedgwick of that day? Lord North, who would have enslaved our fathers but for their resistance, who also, as minister, scattered largesses all about him, was of unblemished rectitude as well as eminent accomplishments in private life. Look at the present Whig aristocracy who wield the Government of England! How many of them are of exalted personal worth; but would we, of this Republic, adopt their opinions and practises—their pension list—their sinecures—their church establishment—their red book, and all else? The argument requires but to be stated, to be exploded. It suits not the understanding of a people accustomed to right maxims in government. It should not for a moment close their mouths, or repress their authorized indignation. It is flying from the point to exclaim, that we dare not charge the Directors with wanting private honor or honesty. We have no such charge to make. But we will make any, that duty requires; nor should public attention be diverted by what seems designed to carry menaces, if to carry any thing, from the precise and only question. That question is, had the Directors, in their corporate capacity, power to vote the corporate funds, for the purposes mentioned in their resolutions; the funds

belonging in part to the nation, and to vote them without the least limitation? I pronounce it a high-handed abuse of authority, without the slightest pretext of right, or semblance of justification—full of danger as well as of unlawfulness. I have given my reasons. The more carefully I examine them, the more I trace them up to first elements, the more force do they acquire in my mind. The merit of boldness the resolutions certainly have, and of much candor; but if to be tolerated, if to be carried into effect at the will of the Bank, I shall think the sources of public liberty among us, poisoned for ever. That institution will become, that institution must become, the master power in the State. No demonstration in physics, no apothegm in morals, ever rested on foundation more immutable, than will this truth in politics. And are an intelligent people, a people watchful over public liberty, to be driven from them by dogmas and sophisms? Never: they will exercise their rights, longer than the Bank can exercise its usurpations. As another excuse, it is sometimes said, that the latter did not, after all, succeed at the last election; as if this proves any thing more than that fifty thousand dollars were not enough! But who can say what a million may achieve on future occasions; or more if more be required! The undivided profits of the Bank, its mere sums to play with, have sometimes been more than a million, much more; the whole of which, by its own unwarrantable claim, it may expend upon the press, besides its other means of influence!

Gentlemen, I must hope for your excuse in making an allusion, not called for, I admit, by your resolutions; but which forces itself upon me when I recollect that it is to a portion of my fellow countrymen in Vermont I am addressing myself. You have, in that State, a large if not predominating number of citizens whom I hold in the highest respect, from the knowledge I have had of others elsewhere, entertaining the same principles. I mean anti-masons. The belief they had, which I shared with them, of the influence of the masonic institution over the Press, was among the primary inducements to their political association. Now, I declare, on the fullest attention I have been able to give both subjects, that I think the Bank under the tenets it avows, a foe more dangerous to the Press, than the lodges of the whole Union put together. If the co-associates of the former, at its central head, and five and twenty out posts, be not connected by oaths, they much more than make up for this, by money; an agent more steady, more active, more efficient by far, when the supply is abundant, than any other conceivable agency, in withdrawing Presses from their independence. The machinery of this monied institution, over the great space that it sweeps, may be moved by equal unity of impulse and design, and with tenfold power. I leave this topic, resorted to simply for this illustration, and with it, leave this branch of your inquiry.

If I do not go into further reasons for not rechartering the bank, than those given by yourselves, as I have brought them under review, it is because I deem these enough. I think that there are others, and decided ones, furnished by its own manifesto. Alike clear am I, that the treatment of the government directors, as made in their memorial, is destructive of fundamental objects in the charter. If I do not enter upon a development of this assertion, it is not that it would not, in my judgment, bear it, and a strong one; but it would overload my letter, and may at this day be dispensed with. But I cannot avoid a passing allusion to the vital error in the bank, springing from the spirit of usurpation I aimed at unfolding, which would view the government directors in no other light than the ordinary directors, who represent the pecuniary interest of the stockholders. So thought not the statesmen best fitted to instruct us on the point; the Hamiltons, the Dallases, the Madisons. So would not have thought the bank in the days of its origin and weakness. Nor would its defenders, in those days, have ventured to term the representatives of the collective people of the Union at its board of direction, *spies*, for doing what has lately earned this title. Their phraseology would have been more guarded.

(To be concluded tomorrow.)

At St. Patrick Settlement, near Quebec, as two children were crossing the river Jacques Cartier, in a canoe, and were fast setting into the rapid which was hurrying them into the Falls, Mr. Hickey, a schoolmaster, threw himself in the stream to attempt their rescue, but was carried down by the strength of the tide, and all three were lost.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 30.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Thursday afternoon last, the cordage manufactory of Mr. John Webber, at Roxbury, Mass., a range of buildings 900 feet long, was entirely consumed by fire, together with three dwelling houses adjoining. Other adjoining buildings were several times on fire, and were saved with much difficulty. The Boston Transcript says—

“Mr. Joshua Barrett, aged 60 years, assisting in removing hemp from the loft, was severely burned, not being apprized of his danger until the fire had nearly surrounded him, and barely escaped with his life, by jumping from a window. The loss by this fire is estimated at 40 or \$50,000, the greater part of which was in stock and valuable machinery.

CHOLERA AT LOUISVILLE.—The Lexington Intelligencer says:—“For several days there have been reports in circulation of the occurrence of several sudden deaths by poison in Louisville, and also of cholera being there. It has at length been ascertained, that we cannot doubt it, that there have been several cases of cholera there, which have proved fatal; and that the sudden deaths said to be by poison, were in fact caused by cholera, developed in those predisposed persons by something eaten at a wedding party. That this disease exists in an epidemic form, or is very prevalent at Louisville, we have as yet no reason for believing.”

The same paper states that John F. Anderson of the firm of Thomas Anderson & Co. and Mrs. Margaret Gray, a native of Philadelphia, and wife of Mr. Jackson Gray, of the New-Orleans theatrical company have fallen victims to the disease.

THE RIOTERS.—The Baltimore American of Thursday, says:—“Information was received in this city yesterday, that the laborers on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, had renewed their hostilities with increased fury. One man, we understand, was killed on Tuesday night, and a number of shanties destroyed on the road near Elkridge, and it was expected that a general battle would be fought last night, and injury was apprehended to the Relay House and adjoining property. In consequence of this information a requisition was made on the military of this city, and a detachment marched for the scene of action last evening, and will arrive in time, it is hoped, to prevent the further effusion of blood.”

CAPITAL TRIAL.—John Hunt, tried at Falmouth, Mass. for the murder of Edward Dunn on board a fishing schooner at Hingham, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten days solitary confinement and seven years hard labor in the State Prison.

☞ The Senate have passed the Appropriation Bill, notwithstanding the threats of the Bank papers to the contrary. They dared not to appear before their constituents with that political sin on their heads.

☞ The poetry entitled “Freedom’s Land,” by J. Graham, with which the newspapers are making so free, appeared originally in our paper.

☞ Great preparations are making by the Boston Trades’ Union for celebrating the 4th of July.

A NOBLE ACT.—Last evening at seven o’clock, Oliver Barret, a child 5 years of age, fell through a hole in Taylor’s wharf at the foot of Allen street, and would inevitably have been drowned, had not a spirited lad by the name of Joseph Arnaud, who saw the boy fall, plunged instantly into the water and rescued him.—*Boston Trans.*

When the arm of a tender wife pillows the head of a faithful husband, when she wipes from his brow the dew of dissolving nature, when eye meets eye, and in mute eloquence announces the throbbing of an agonizing heart; then it is the victor of the world surrounds us with a scene that humanity wants fortitude to sustain.—*Shelley.*

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, June 26.

Mr. Preston’s resolutions for postponing the adjournment of Congress to the 7th of July was considered, and, on motion of Mr. Clay, laid on the table. Mr. Southard was placed on the Post Office Committee, in place of Mr. Clayton, excused. Mr. Silsbee submitted a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to Congress at its next session, the amount of Hospital money received each year at each Custom House, since 1798, the amount expended in each district for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and the number of marine hospitals, where situated, cost of erection, &c.

The General Appropriation bill was taken up, the Senate receded from their amendment non-concurred in by the House, increasing the contingent fund of the House to \$35,000, and the bill was finally passed.

FRIDAY, June 27.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Department of State in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 26th February, 1833, in reference to the classification of the inhabitants of the United States, showing the proportion of whites to blacks; and also a response in part to the resolution of the 28th of March, 1834, of a similar character, of which 3000 copies were ordered to be printed.—The bill from the House granting pensions to the representatives of the French sailors, killed at Toulon, was amended, passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.—The bill to organize a territorial government north of Missouri and west of the Mississippi, was read a third time and passed.—The Harbor bill was ordered to a third reading. At 4 o’clock the Senate took a recess, and we have no further report of the proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, June 26.

Mr. Conner, from the Committee on Post Offices, moved to appoint a Committee to examine the condition and proceedings of the Post Office Department, with power to send for persons and papers, and to take the depositions of witnesses either by personal examination or on commission, with permission to sit in the recess of Congress and to report at the next session. The resolution was adopted, and the Committee was ordered to consist of five. The Indian Annuity Bill was taken up in Committee and amended, and the General Appropriation Bill as passed by the Senate was taken up and amended so as to add 35,000 to the Appropriation for the contingent fund of the House. Both these bills were subsequently passed as reported by the Committee of the Whole. The bill making appropriations for the West Point Academy for 1834 was ordered to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, June 27.

After the transaction of much business not of general interest, Mr. Polk asked and obtained leave to submit a resolution to suspend the 16th joint rule so far as to permit the House to send bills to the Senate till 10 o’clock this day. Mr. J. Q. Adams opposed the motion, contending that Sunday was a day; and that, therefore, the resolution was unnecessary. On Sunday, the last day of the session of 1805, both Houses sat all day Sunday, and more than twelve important acts were approved that day. He thought it better to settle the principle according to the fact, that Sunday may be counted as one of the last three days. Mr. Wilde moved to amend, by extending the time till 11 o’clock on Saturday night; which was rejected. Mr. McKennan moved to extend the time till 12 o’clock this night: Lost. The resolution was then passed through the usual readings, and agreed to.

THE NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION OF WORKING MEN.

It is expected that the meeting of this body, which will be held at Northampton, in this state, on the second Wednesday of September next, will be numerously attended.

We understand the business will be both general and local. General so far as it will relate to the interests of the working class throughout New England, and local with respect to the particular concerns of this commonwealth. The business of a general nature will be first attended to. The New England CONVENTION will then adjourn, and the delegates from this state will organize a Convention for the purpose of nominating state officers, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

As the business will be highly important, we hope

the working class in every town in Massachusetts will be sure to send delegates.—*Boston Artizan.*

We learn that complaints were made yesterday morning before the Police Court, against several individuals belonging to this city, for keeping and selling prints, snuff-boxes, &c. containing representations of the most obscene and disgusting description. A large collection of prints, boxes, &c. to the number of 1,100, were seized by an officer, with the individual who had them in possession. He was yesterday examined before Justice Merrill, and ordered to recognize for his appearance at the next term of the Municipal Court, in the sum of \$2000—for want of which he was committed.—*Bost. Cent.*

We learn by a Cleveland (Ohio) paper, that after a most diligent search, the body of Chas. M. Gillet, who was lost overboard from the steamboat Henry Clay, on the night of the 8th ult., on her passage up the lake, was found on Thursday morning last, about two miles below Cleveland, washed upon the beach. It was discovered by a brother of the deceased, Wm. F. Gillet, from Monroe county, N. Y., who, having traversed the shore of the lake from Rocky River to Fairport, went out on the morning of that day to search for the last time. The body, when found, was un mutilated, and in such a state as to admit of the removal of the outer garments. Seven hundred and sixteen dollars in bills, uninjured, were found in his pocket; and seventy-five cents in change in the sand near the body. His remains were decently interred in the afternoon.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

☞ Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my17 if

☞ Two or three steady boys wanted to sell this paper.

MARRIAGES.

June 26, by the Rev. Mr. Ludlow, Mr. John F. Tyler to Miss Eliza Sayre all of this city.

June 25, by the Rev. S. H. Cone, Henry Sherwood, to Miss Eliza Sedgebury, all of this city.

At Baltimore, on the 23d inst, James J. Grogan, of Buenos Ayres, to Rebecca O. Smith, daughter of the late Kennedy Owen.

June 25, at the Narrows, L. I. by the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, Alfred R. Sands, to Miss Martha L. Van Wagner, both of this city.

June 26, at Saugerties, Ulster county, N. Y. by the Rev. Mr. Sherwood, Thomas Barclay Livingston, to Mary, eldest daughter of John W. Kearney.

DEATHS.

June 28, William H., infant son of Thomas Shortland, aged 2 years and 3 months.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Br barque Jane, Wood, London and Falmouth, 44 ds.
Brig Atlas, Heath, Lubec; schrs Sciota, Boardman, and Mary, Gilchrist, do.
Brig Samuel, Small, St. Croix, St. Croix, 16 days.
Schr Zenith, Chadwick, Swansboro, 5 days.
Schr Exact, Nicholas, Savannah, 4 days.
Schr Cyane, Smith, N. Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr Welcome Return, Col vill, Philadelphia.
French Brig Normond, Flambard, from Havre, May 10.
Schr Caleb Nicholas, Wheeler, Wilmington, 7 day.
Schr Wave, Powle, 5 ds from Murfreesboro.

WANTED—A man to sell this paper in Brooklyn, to commence immediately. One who lives there will be preferred. je30

TO LET—A first-rate Stand, now occupied as a PORTER HOUSE, and the Stock and Fixtures for sale. This is a first rate chance for a person wishing to commence a business of this kind. There is a lease on the house. Inquire on the premises, 55 Houston street, corner of Manhattan street. je27 4t*

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES and POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je28

AN ANCIENT SONG.

This celebrated song is printed in several collections of poems published in the 16th century. There are many variations in each of the copies. The following version is that given by Ritson in his "English Songs," with the exception of the last stanza, which is from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. In the manuscript the poem is ascribed to Sir Edward Dyer, a friend of Sir Philip Sidney.

My mind to me a kingdom is;
Such perfect joy therein I find,
As far exceeds all earthly bliss,
That God for nature hath assign'd.
Tho' much I want that most would have,
Yet still my mind forbids to crave.

Content I live, this is my stay;
I seek no more than may suffice;
I press to bear no haughty sway;
Look what I lack, my mind supplies.
Lo! thus I triumph like a king,
Content with that my mind doth bring.

I see how plenty surfeits oft,
I see that such as sit aloft,
And hasty climbers soonest fall;
Mishap doth threaten most of all;
These get with toil, and keep with fear;
Such cares my mind could never bear.

No princely pomp nor wealthy store,
Nor force to win a victory;
No wily wit to save a sore,
No shape to win a lover's eye,
To none of these I yield as thrall:
For why? my mind despiseth all.

Some have too much, yet still they crave,
I little have, yet seek no more;
They are but poor, tho' much they have,
And I am rich with little store.
They poor, I rich; they beg, I give;
They lack, I lend; they pine, I live.

I laugh not at another's loss,
I grudge not at another's gain;
No wordly wage my heart can toss,
I brook that is another's bane;
I fear no foe, nor fawn on friend—
I loath not life, nor dread mine end.

My wealth is health and perfect ease,
My conscience clear, my chief defence;
I never seek my bribes to please,
Nor by desert to give offence,
Thus do I live, thus will I die—
Would all do so as well as I.

I joy not in no earthly bliss,
I weigh not Cræsus's wealth a straw;
For care, I care not what it is—
I fear no fortune's fatal law;
My mind is such, as may not move
For beauty bright or force of love.

I wish but what I have at will,
I wander not to seek for more;
I like the plain, I climb no hill;
In greatest storms I sit on shore,
And laugh at them who toil in vain
To get what must be lost again.

I kiss not where I want to kill,
I feign not love where most I hate,
I break no sleep to win my will,
I wait not at the mighty's gate;
I scorn no poor, I fear no rich—
I feel no want, nor have too much.

Some weigh their pleasures by their lust,
Their wisdom by their rage of will,
Their treasure is their only trust,
A cloaked craft their store of skill;
But all the pleasure that I find,
Is to maintain a quiet mind.

POLICE OFFICE, JUNE 27.

A PROFOUND WIG.—A madman by the name of Walter Holbrook appeared before Justice Wyman, to request that he would issue a warrant against the stockholders of the United States Bank. He stated that he was a lineal descendant from Uncle Sam, from whom he inherited a trifle of money.

Magistrate.—How much money, sir?

Prisoner.—Only \$35,000,000. It isn't much, but it's too much to be cheated out of, though!

Mag.—You have been cheated by the United States Bank, then?

Pris.—By no means. No, sir: I'll tell you all about it, and then you'll know what course to take about it.

Mag.—Aye, do.

Pris.—Sometime ago—but remember, sir, I'm a Whig, a true-hearted wig, every inch of me!

Mag.—Well, sir, what else?

Pris.—Why, you see, there is a man of the name of Andrew Jackson—his name isn't Andrew Jackson neither, but he calls himself so—this man took my name and gave me his for the purpose of getting into his hands my legacy of \$35,000,000, that's the long and short of the story, and instead of giving me my money, what did he do but remove it from the Bank—that is, he employed thirty-six conspirators to do it for him. Let's see—I'll tell you their names in a minute. There's Mrs. Trollope, and Mr. what's his name of the Globe, and Mrs. Anne Royall, and David Crockett. Now I want you to give me an order to get my money back again.

Mag.—But Uncle Sam isn't dead—how can you inherit, then?

Pris.—That's of no consequence at all. If Congress chooses to kill him, they have a right to do so by law.

Mag.—Well, sit down, and we'll consider your case.—*Times*.

"WHAT IS IT THAT MOST PLEASES WOMAN?"—In the "Frolics of Puck," a new work, in two volumes, the solution to this question is given in the lines below. Puck, an exile from the Court of Queen Titania, of the Fairies, in obedience to the sentence which is made the condition of his return, sets out on an earthly pilgrimage to endeavor to find a solution of this riddle, which proved a task even for a fairy. An old woman would persuade that "money was the supreme object of female delight, but the gallant Puck remains incredulous of such a reproach to the tender sex. Two silly girls incline him to believe "the love of pleasure" to be woman's ruling passion; and a romantic one "that it is her lover." After passing through various adventures, however, he returns to the fairy court with the following answer:

"Pleasure? Woman loves it well,
For she was not made for the hermit's cell;
Gold? It sparkles in her eyes,
And it grows more bright as youth's morning flies;
Love? She is the soul of love,
'Tis her heaven below and hope above;
None of these
Can woman please
Like—"

"Like what?" asked the Queen impatiently.

"Be she young, or be she old,
Ward or formed in beauty's mould,
Be she widow, wife, or maid,
By whatever temper sway'd,
Woman's master passion still,
Is—to have her sovereign will."

"He has found my riddle," said the Queen smiling. "Methinks he needed not have travelled far or long for it," exclaimed the king with unwonted gravity. The elves around tittered; the ticksy spirit for once wore a solemn face as his anointed lord and master, and the frolics of Puck were over.

MODE OF TRIAL AMONG PIRATES.—Magistrate. Harkee, sirrah; you pitiful ill-looking wretch; what have you to say why you should not be tucked up immediately, and sent a sun-drying like a scarecrow? Are you guilty or not guilty? Prisoner. Not guilty, an't please your worship. Magistrate. Not guilty! Say so again, and I'll have you hanged without any trial. Answer me, sirrah, how will you be tried? Prisoner. By God and my country. Magistrate. The devil you will! Why, then I have nothing to do but to proceed to judgement. Officer of the Court. Right, your worship, for if the fellow should be suffered to speak, he may clear himself, and that's an affront to your worship. Prisoner. I hope your worship will consider. Magistrate. Consider! How dare you talk of considering, sirrah? Prisoner. But I hope your worship will hear some reason. Magistrate. I'd have you know, rascal, I don't sit here to reason, I go according to law. Is my dinner ready? Officer of the Court. Yes, your worship. Magistrate. Then, harkee, you rascal at the bar, you must be hanged because you have a hanging look; you must be hanged of course. That's the law. Take him away, jailer.—*History of Pirates*.

ANECDOTE.—A little urchin celebrated for his knack at getting pennies, from his neighbors, without earning them, except by his wits, called in at Bogar's store in this place, yesterday, and, not being a very welcome visitor, one of the clerks asked him what he wanted?

"Nothing," was the laconic reply.

"Well, what have you got to put it in?"

"Why, I can carry it in my hand, if you'll give me a *tip* to cover it with, so that the wind shan't blow it away.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

A KISS.

Cold, cruel girl, tell me why,
Do you the harmless boon deny?
'Tis nothing terrible or frightful,
But warm, sweet, innocent, delightful,
Joyous inspiring—nay, I swear!
You doubt? Well, try me; there, there, there.

Hogg, in his Lay Sermons, just published, recommends old bachelors of 45 to marry as soon as they can, and by no means protract the business beyond 60 or perhaps 70.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy!

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—
Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold, " 75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 185
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20

FOUND, in Grand street, on Saturday last, a purple Bag containing Money and Trinkets. The owner can have the same by applying at No. 198 Broome street, of Wm. Parren, and paying for this advertisement.

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows: Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.

Utase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers. The Splendid Example of England. Half the population of England and Wales paupers, the "Splendid Example" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.

Poverty and Starvation near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.

Fifteen hours labor from children and others.

Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.

Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl.

A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.

Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven, formed, by excessive labor, in one mill.

Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester.

Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield widvers.

Dr. Thackeray's account of factory children stunted, &c.

Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824

National Wealth and National Glory!

A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.

Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.

Difference between working four hours for eight dollars and fourteen hours for seventy-five cents.

Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an overseer.

Waltham factory pays from \$10 to \$13 a month, "according to strength."

Pulling off Hats in Dover, N. H.

Bunker Hill Monument, &c.

"Combinations" and "Excitements."

Boston Harbor used for a tea pot.

Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories.

Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.

How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.

"All men created equal."

The little factory girl.

Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Mendon, Mass.

Sample of independent voting.

Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.

Milk business, at Dover, N. H.

The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames st., N. Y. ml

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is a Saturday paper, containing more matter than any weekly paper published in the State for the price. It is delivered to subscribers in any part of the city, for Two Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Office No. 3 Thames st. ml

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je2

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. my24

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AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson

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" 2 months, 5 00 " 1 time, 75

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WANTED—A carrier for the Man in the Ninth Ward.